

THE SOUTHERN POLICY.

The best sign for the new Southern policy of the President in the flutter in which the Democrats have been thrown by it. An influential Democratic leader from a Gulf State lately said:

"If Harrison persists in this policy of turning down the negroes and keeping them out of office he will split the South for us. Nine colored men out of ten can't be driven out of the Republican party, but the one out of ten who gets angry because he can't get office will talk so much about this being a white man's Administration that protectionist Democrats will believe him and flip over. As soon as they get a good respectable white element in the Republican party it will be so much easier for the others to join them. It will be a white man's party as much as ours. On our part, afraid of losing our districts and States, we will begin looking for votes. We will seize on the disgruntled colored brother, and the purchasable or influential colored brother, and every other colored brother we can get hold of. When two parties, both led by good white men, begin pulling for the colored vote, how long will it take to break down the race line that we now have in politics? And with protection constantly getting a firmer hold on our manufacturing institutions, on our merchants and other employers, how long will it be till we have Republican States in the South? In my opinion this new policy of Harrison's is the strongest administrative movement made with reference to the South since the birth of the Republican party, because it opens a way into that party for men of influence and following who are already half inclined to make the change. With two white men's parties in the South, such as we shall surely have if Harrison's policy become Republican doctrine, the race question will be removed from politics, all fear of local negro rule will be dissipated, and the party that shall gain and hold ascendancy in the National Administration will have the best chance for ascendancy even in the South."

The views of this prominent Democrat, whose name would attract attention if it could be given in this connection are endorsed by Representative Coleman: "I have discovered," says Mr. Coleman, "that many of the best white men of the South are tired of voting the Democratic ticket, weary of their allegiance to a party that is simply a party of obstruction, reaction, inaction. They want to accomplish something for themselves, they want to feel that they are members of a political party which is moulding the laws and the policy of their country, and the feeling is becoming general among them that as long as they remain with the Democrats they are practically buried and without voice or power. No matter what the Democrats of the North may think many of the Democrats of the South think the Republicans are again in power to stay a dozen or twenty years."

It may be asked if the President's policy means abandonment of the negroes as National Republicans, refusal to them of encouragement and recognition. No such interpretation is justified by the facts. The President, however, is unable to see what colored Federal officeholders have done either to uplift their race or help their party, and he does not believe that with the colored race on its true level in politics, with their votes and good will sought by both parties instead of being spurned as loathsome and repellent by a majority party and traded upon as the political capital of a few professional leaders of a minority party, their condition must naturally become improved and their relations with the superior race become more pleasant and advantageous.

To Elect Senator Call's Successor.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 9.—There is considerable interest in the State over a proposition to elect Senator Call's successor by the Legislature now assembled. Senator Call's term expires March 4, 1891. Another Legislature will be elected in November, 1890, and there will be thirty days' interim between the end of Senator Call's term and the regular session of the Legislature elected in 1890.

A Plea for Major Rathbone.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Senator Stewart called on Secretary Blaine to-day and asked that J. L. Rathbone be retained in his place as Consul-General to Paris at least until after the Paris Exposition is held. Mr. Blaine said that he had heard nothing derogatory of Maj. Rathbone, and that the President would not be in haste to remove men who were faithfully discharging their duties.

The Japanese Princess, who was given a reception at the White House in Washington a few days ago, is said to have been fairly ablaze with diamonds. They sparkled in her coronet and in the coils of her black hair. They formed stars of glittering light around the black velvet band which encircled her neck, and they rose and fell in flashes of lustre with the heaving of her breast and shone in masses upon her wrists.

Ex-Attorney General Garland has hung out his shingle and will spend the rest of his days in Washington practicing law.

THE RAILROAD DEBT.

How the Government's Release Would Affect Nevada.

The concluding portion of Senator Stewart's speech on the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads, delivered in the Senate on the 9th of February, is as follows:

It undoubtedly would be better to discharge the debt at once on condition of reduction of fares and freights than to enforce its payment and thereby impoverish the country through which the road passes, but my opinion is that it would be better to use the debt for the improvement of the road, the construction of branch roads and irrigation works, and also to require cheaper fares and freights.

As I before remarked, Great Britain started first to build railroads, and built them all through India. They found that the roads without irrigation were useless, and they then devised a scheme to irrigate the land so as to supply business for their railroads. They first estimated one hundred and fifteen millions for irrigation. Much more than that has already been expended, and the result has been entirely satisfactory.

In the railroads and in the works of irrigation they constructed they spent a thousand millions in round numbers, and they increased very much the revenues of India. I do not propose appropriations by this Government on any such scale, but I claim that it is wrong to tax a portion of the arid region to pay for a great national enterprise, in which the whole country is interested, and oppress the people and prevent its development. But inasmuch as the Government has received its consideration I say use every dollar of this money for public improvements in that country under such regulations as Congress may hereafter prescribe. In that way we shall have carried out the original design of the act and at the same time develop the interior of the country, and the resulting benefit to the United States will be immense.

About 300 miles of the Central Pacific Railroad is in

THE VALLEY OF THE HUMBOLDT.

In Nevada. The valley, before any portion of it was irrigated, was the most forbidding in appearance of any section of the overland line. A small part of it has been irrigated and it has proven to be equal in fertility to any land in the United States. There is sufficient water running to waste in the Humboldt river and its branches to irrigate this entire valley. If this water were stored and conducted over the land by proper hydraulic works during the irrigating season at least 4,000,000 acres of land could be reclaimed in this valley alone. The irrigated land would be worth at least \$50 an acre and would support a population of more than 300,000. The entire farm area of Massachusetts, according to the Tenth Census, is not equal in extent to the land susceptible of irrigation in the Humboldt valley alone.

A few millions of

THE DEBT OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC. If used in works of irrigation for this valley, would create wealth and support a population sufficient to contribute annually to the revenues of the United States more money than could be collected from the company by any funding bill that could be devised. The Central Pacific Railroad, as before stated, occupies this valley. There is no inducement for a parallel road; and in many places the road occupies the sites which will ultimately have to be used for reservoirs, etc., and the road-bed must be changed before the valley can be reclaimed. If the Government insists upon the payment of the debt without any portion of it being expended for the development of the country or the improvement of the road, the road will remain where it is, and the greater portion of this valley will also remain a desert. Congress can remedy all this by requiring the company to change its road-bed and expend a portion of the money due the Government for that purpose, and also for the construction of the necessary hydraulic works. The Central Pacific Railroad also passes through the valley of the Truckee river, the outlet of Tahoe, Donner and other lakes. Here again is a vast area of several hundred thousand acres of land that can be easily reclaimed by storing the flood water in the mountain lakes and distributing it by canals on the fertile lands below.

Nevada has numerous other FERTILE VALLEYS SUSCEPTIBLE OF IRRIGATION Which will supply business for this road and branches to be constructed from it. If the policy I indicate could be pursued Nevada in a very few years would be a wealthy and populous State, and the revenues she would pay to the Government would far exceed the amount of money that can be collected by the proposed funding of the debts of all the aided roads combined. To make this central continental road capable of doing the business of the country cheaply and expeditiously, tunnels are necessary to be constructed to avoid the heavy grades and deep-snow-line in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, where over 30 miles of snow-sheds are now maintained. These tunnels have been surveyed, and in the aggregate will be several miles in length. It is entirely practicable to enter the mountains below the deep snow-line on the east side and avoid the deep snow on the west side of the summit of the mountains by following along the sunny slope which forms the northern bank of the North Fork of the American river.

By these tunnels about 1,100 feet of altitude would be avoided, the snow-sheds dispensed with, the cost of operating the road greatly reduced, much time saved,

and travel made more comfortable and safe. A portion of the debt ought certainly to be used for this much-needed improvement, and unless this is done these tunnels will never be constructed and the interior will be deprived of cheap freights, travel and mails delayed, and Government transportation, particularly in time of war, greatly embarrassed. Before any bill is passed adjusting or funding

THE DEBTS OF THESE ROADS

It seems to me that the committee charged with that subject should make a personal examination of the country through which the roads pass to enable them to devise some scheme whereby these roads may be a benefit to the country and not an insuperable obstacle to its development.

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

Dates for Election and Constitutional Convention.

TACOMA, April 13.—Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, of the United States Circuit Court, arrived here to-day from San Francisco and was accorded an informal reception by the members of the Bar of Tacoma. Washington and Montana have been added to Judge Sawyer's district.

This evening he had a pleasant chat with Chief Justice Hanford, of the Supreme Court of the Territory, who had just returned from Olympia, where, along with the Governor and Secretary of the Territory, he had been engaged in making the district apportionment for the forthcoming election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The Commission at Olympia completed its work to-day, and on Monday Governor Moore will issue his proclamation setting forth the apportionment and calling for the election on the 14th of next month. The Constitutional Convention is to assemble at Olympia on the 4th of next July, and the citizens of the old capital are making every exertion to modernize the town and give the delegates a rousing reception.

Captain John Mullan, of Washington, D. C., agent of California, Nevada and Oregon and the Territory of Washington, arrived here to-night. Mullan is the builder of the famous Mullan road across the Rocky Mountains and the discoverer of the Mullan pass, through which runs the Mullan tunnel on the Northern Pacific road.

RHODE ISLAND'S SENATOR.

A Split Among the Democrats Permits the Choice of Nathan F. Dixon.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.—The Senatorial deadlock was broken on the fourth ballot to-day by the Democrats, who scattered for the first time and so split up their vote as to elect Nathan F. Dixon (Rep.) 51 votes—just a majority. The Wetmore men rolled up 40 votes and were fast reaching the desired number when the Democrats went in to defeat him for working them out on the Assembly ticket, and consequently the State officers at Newport, yesterday. The decisive ballot was:

Dixon, 51; Wetmore, 41; Arnold, 4; Colt, 2; Spooner, 1; total vote, 99; necessary to choice, 50. [Nathan F. Dixon, who was to-day elected United States Senator from Rhode Island to succeed Mr. Chase, is a lawyer about 42 years of age, and is the third member of the same family with the same name. All three have been graduates of Brown University and lawyers. The first, after serving seven terms in the Rhode Island Legislature was elected to the United States Senate in 1839, and served there till his death in 1842. The second served six terms in the State Legislature, and was elected seven times to Congress, and declined further service; then was subsequently elected six more times to the Legislature, serving until his death. The third of the name, now chosen United States Senator, was graduated at Brown University in 1869, and is at present a member of the State Senate. He is a gentleman of unblemished character and of solid rather than brilliant abilities, in this respect resembling his father and grandfather. He will make a creditable member of the Senate and will go there free from all suspicion of unworthy influences behind his election.]

NEEDED REFORMS.

Opinions of Prominent Persons on an Important Question.

The New York Mail and Express recently asked prominent people what reform was needed to advance the United States as a people, and the responses epitomized are as follows:

Andrew Carnegie thinks charity should be systematic. Mrs. Frank Leslie says there should be art training in the public schools. Professor Sumner, of Yale University, believes in the abolition of all protected demands in the tax system. George William Curtis says political reform. George W. Cable says courage in politics. Theatrical Manager Daly says more religion. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe says woman suffrage. John O. Black says a pure ballot. Theatrical Manager Palmer thinks things will right themselves under our form of Government. Julian Hawthorne says our educational system needs regeneration. Surgeon-General Hamilton says patriotism in the public schools. William Nelson Black says in our financial system. General Sigel says a provision for the acquisition of unimproved land, upon which place industrial settlements are conducted under State supervision. P. T. Barnum says less thought of the mighty dollar and more care for a pure government. General Greeley says a greater interest in elections. Professor Richard T. Ely says the restriction of true Christianity. Amilia C. River Chandler says greater care for children. Charles Dudley Warner believes in the prevention of bribery. Thomas A. Edison says manual training in public schools. Patrick Egan says an amendment to the Constitution to provide that none but American citizens be permitted to own the soil. Clinton B. Fisk says the overthrow of saloons. Erasmus Wiman says the regulation of competition.

HARRISON AND THE SPELLBOUND PRESS.

The Chicago Tribune says:

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of President Harrison's Administration up to this time is the appointment of distinguished editors to choice posts in the foreign service. The policy may be said to be original with President Harrison. It may be claimed indeed that Cleveland, in making Manning, editor of the Albany Argus, Secretary of the Treasury, and giving the Mugmump New York Times, the Consul Generalship at Rome, inaugurated the policy of appointing representatives of the metropolitan press to high office, yet he did not carry it to a noticeable extent or give it the extraordinary emphasis it has received from President Harrison. Lincoln, Grant and Garfield contented themselves by giving small offices to country editors, while leaving the leading press to exercise free speech unimpeded by fear of disfavor or hope of reward. Hayes, if we mistake not, offered the German or Austrian mission to Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, but when it was declined on the ground that the editor could serve the Administration better at home than abroad, no further official honors were tendered the metropolitan press.

General Harrison is said to hold that the metropolitan Republican journals are the immediate representatives of great Republican constituencies, and that honors can be appropriately paid their editors not only in their personal capacity but on account of the people behind them. This is a theory captivating to many editorial minds, and has aroused the interest of thousands of subscribers who are deeply concerned on behalf of their favorite journals. But Gen. Harrison has now given his theory a trial which shows how it works in practice. In consequence of the appointment of a number of metropolitan editors to high offices, several great journals are almost mute and wholly incapable of discussing such an important administrative matter as the Halstead episode. With its editor indebted to the Senate and the President for the French mission the New York Tribune is dumb and opens not its mouth. Because of the receipt of a fat Consulship Mr. New's Indianapolis Journal is mute as a mouse. The Des Moines Register gives no evidence that the vigorous and independent pen of the First Assistant Postmaster General is now employed in the work of free criticism. Of all the editors whom the President sought to compliment and reward, the rejected Halstead is the only one still exercising the privilege of free speech and independent criticism. Other editors, unwarded as yet, but with ambition excited by the Harrison policy, are busy with soft phrases and seek to give no offence to the President or Senate. Journals heretofore fearless and independent are now noted for a remarkable silence or a singular mildness of utterance as to all matters affecting the President or the Senate. As a "spell-binder" the President has worked greater wonders than all the members of Chauncey Depew's organization of campaign speakers. Only a month in office and the President has a number of the metropolitan journals thoroughly spellbound.

Perhaps the President will soon see that Whitelaw Reid was right twelve years ago when he told Hayes he could serve the party and the Administration better as an independent editor than as a Federal office holder. Doubtless the spellbound newspapers have the heart to serve the President, but they are faint even in praise. Gratitude for reward forbids them to criticize, while the consciousness that the people regard their motives with mistrust, makes it impossible for the spellbound press to defend or praise the Administration heartily. An editor with an office can hardly dare give the Administration hearty commendation. He might face Democratic jibes but it is hard to have his own readers question his motives and view his eulogiums as subsidized utterances. Only the country editors, who never pretend to make their papers anything but party organs, can meet the demands of such a situation. But the metropolitan editors, to whom the people look for fearless and independent expressions of opinion, are getting into a pitiful plight by surrendering to the allurements of office. The President, by his kindness, has really deprived them of the capacity to render him or the party vigorous and effective service. They are paralyzed—choked on gingerbread.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General Whitefield has begun opening bids for carrying the mails on about fifteen hundred star and steamboat routes in the country. Nearly twenty-five thousand bids have been received and the clerical force of the office will be kept busy for some days opening and scheduling this large number of proposals. The contracts will probably be awarded within one week.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., new-haw 110 Wall St., New York.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE sealed bids for the printing ten days for printing the Journal of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, to convene at Virginia City, June 13, 1889. Advance sheets of the Grand Officers' reports to be included in the proposal, said advance sheets to be completed by June 11, 1889, and the Journal to be completed within 60 days after close of the Grand Lodge session. Journals to be 8x9 inches, printed on good quality book paper, in breviter type, pages 4x6 inches.

N. W. ROFF, G. K. of R. & S. Reno, April 14, 1889.

JOHN SUNDERLAND.



John Sunderland,

DEALER IN MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

And Gents' Furnishing Goods.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN

Fine French FLANNELS,

Beautiful Striped Designs,

The Finest Shirts ever offered for sale in the town.

IMPORTED

Oxfords and Chevots,

A Very Large Variety of Patterns. These Goods will be Very Popular for This Spring and Summer.

Silk Shirts in Stripes and Plaids,

HANDSOME COLORINGS AND DESIGNS

CUFFS, COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

Silk and Viana Underwear.

The Finest Assortment of NECK WEAR on the Coast.

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

In Ladies', Misses', and Children's.

Men's Fine Hand-sewed

Kangaroo and French Calf,

In Every Width from A to EE.

All will be sold at a New York Prices.

N. P. JAKUES, PRACTICAL PLUMBER.

N. P. JAKUES,

Corner of Second and Sierra Streets, RENO.

Practical Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter.

Dealer in Hardware, Stoves and Ranges. Manufacturer of Copper, Tin and Iron Ware.

Agent for Old's Hollow Steel Axle Farm Wagons.

Agent for McCormick's Mowers and Reapers.

Agent for the celebrated Patti Roads Carts.

F. LEVY & BRO.

F. LEVY & BROTHER,

—THE RELIABLE—

Dry Goods, Carpet and Cloak House,

Will dispose of the remainder of their

CLOAKS AT GREAT SACRIFICE.

No Cloaks will be kept over for next season. This means Bargains.

G. Gullag, President. W. S. Bender, Vice Pres.

Wm. Henry, Secretary. First Nat. Bank, Treasurer

RENO MILL & LUMBER CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER,

Wood Turnings,

Windows, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Pickets, Shingles, Etc.

APPLE BOXES A SPECIALTY.

G. NOVACOVICH.

H. J. HERRY.

BERRY & NOVACOVICH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS,

TOBACCOES, WINES, LIQUORS AND

CIGARS.

All the novelties in Fancy Groceries. No need to send away for choice goods. Cash trade solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hopkins Gold and Silver Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, at the NEVADA STATE JOURNAL office, Reno, Nevada, on Saturday, May 11, 1889, at 2 p. m. for the election of a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the Board of Trustees.

G. R. MOSHER, Secretary. Reno, Nev., April 14, 1889.

McKISSICK'S OPERA HOUSE

ONE NIGHT ONLY!

Tuesday Evening, April 16, 1889!

THE ORIGINAL

ADKINSON'S COMEDY CO.,

—Headed by the Talented Comedian—

J. J. WILLIAMS!

—IN—

"PECK'S BAD BOY"

The Well-Known Grocer.

Bright and Telling Music!

New Specialties!

You Will Smile! Titter! Laugh! Scream! Yell!

PRICES:

Reserved Seats.....\$1 00
Children.....50
Children.....25

Box-seat now open at Naby's Bazaar.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

BREVITIES.

Eight inches of snow at Truckee.
Go to Lange & Schmitt for paints.
District Attorney Allen has gone to the Bay.

Now is a good time to buy real estate in Reno.

The Agricultural Society has paid all its debts.

Mining stocks were about the same yesterday.

R. H. Lindsay took a trip to the Bay last night.

This chilly weather has not yet damaged the blossoms.

C. A. Jones went down to the Bay Sunday night.

Dr. Greenlaw, dental surgeon, east side Virginia street.

The late storm left a little more snow in the mountains.

It is said the lightning train will be put on next month.

D. H. Birdsall, the powder man, was in town yesterday.

Go to Lange & Schmitt for garden hose.

Best value in the State.

M. Nathan has gone to the city for his Spring and Summer stock.

John Mackay was a passenger for the Comstock Sunday morning.

Dave Dysart, Supt. of the Mountain Ice Co., was down from Cuba yesterday.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Nevada will be held Thursday.

H. J. Pratt, of the Jordan Valley Cattle Co., was a passenger for the Bay last night.

"Peck's Bad Boy" to-night. J. J. Williams, the principal comedian of the company, is very funny.

This is the season for fish stories. Nick Hammersmith violated the Sabbath, but caught a 13-pound trout.

There are eleven prisoners in jail. Sheriff Flint's bread and water diet don't suit the boys, and they are all glad to work on the streets.

Ben. Hunter has been appointed Census Marshal, and will commence his work May 1st. He thinks this year's census will show nearly 1,200 children in Reno.

B. E. Hunter has received news of the death of John McOlellan, who died in New York March 31st. Mr. McOlellan was at one time a civil engineer on the N. & C. Railroad.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed for in the Reno, Nevada, Postoffice, April 13, 1889.

Benton, Sadie
Bland, A.
Blandon, Done M.
Bryson, Wm H.
Burton, Ed T.
Bordine, Mrs Agnes
Boithe, W H.
Boyd, Harry
Caldwell, A H.
Campbell, T.
Clarke, Thomas L.
Crane, Mr S R-2
Curran, Wm J.
Cohn, Mr E.
Coffee, Mrs Celia
Cranley, Mr M.
DeForest, Lorenzo
DeForest, Walter
Dneenger, Mr E A.
Doreen, Laurence
Dureky, Mr C B.
Fehr, Chas
Foster, Mrs Sarah J.
Gates, E C-2
Gillepi, Mr R H-2
Gard, J.
Gammons, R F.
Godfrey, H-2
Gladson, Mr.
Hewlett, Mr Geo.
Horsellon, D.
Hill, Frank P.
Hill, J N.
Hunt, G C.
Hubbard, E L.
Jepsen, Mrs A.
Precco, Donat.

Jones, Mrs Chas
Jones, Joseph
Kelly, James
Larios, J M.
Lee, Edmund
Metcalf, Geo.
Marlee, Miss A N.
Meyer, Henry
Maher, Mrs Patrick
Moret, Robt.
Morello, G B.
Morrison, Mr J.
McRay, Daniel
McCunnon, A M.
O'Keefe, Thomas J.
Ohlmeier, Herman
Peizze, G.
Peterson, P E.
Pailly, Mrs H B.
Perry, B J.
Robinson, Geo.
Scott, Mrs Harriet
Simmons, Fred
Shaw, John
Stewart, J.
Sorme, Anton
Turner, Thos P.
Thudson, John
Wall, James
Walker, Robert
Walker, M.
Wagner, J E C-2
Williams, J E C-2
Wicks, A M.
Whitaker, W B.
Yenko, Petro.

FOREIGN LETTERS
Precco, Donat.

J. C. HACKMAN, P. M.

Who Told You?

The Elko Independent says:

There are thousands of acres of land in Elko county which would produce as fine alfalfa as can be grown anywhere, and it would be a paying investment to farmers to cultivate it. From our limited knowledge of agriculture we would judge that the soil hereabouts is much better adapted to the growth of alfalfa than the land near Reno where it is grown so successfully.

The Belmont Courier says: A L. Wilkerson informs us that Alfred Welsh is extracting rich rock from the Illinois mine at Lodi district. He shipped 52 tons of silver and gold ore to Reno during last month. Ore from the new strike goes as high as \$500 to the ton. Mr. Wilkerson also informs us that the Downey Brothers are prospecting in Mammoth mining district near Downeyville.

When baby was sick,
We gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child,
She cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss,
She clung to Castoria.

When she had Children,
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She cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss,
She clung to Castoria.

When she had Children,
She gave them Castoria.

When she was sick,
We gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child,
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